

Clamator glandarius -- (Linnaeus, 1758)

ANIMALIA -- CHORDATA -- AVES -- CUCULIFORMES -- CUCULIDAE

Common names: Great Spotted Cuckoo; Coucou-geai

European Red List Assessment

European Red List Status

LC -- Least Concern, (IUCN version 3.1)

Assessment Information

Year published:	2015
Date assessed:	2015-03-31
Assessor(s):	BirdLife International
Reviewer(s):	Symes, A.
Compiler(s):	Ashpole, J., Burfield, I., Ieronymidou, C., Pople, R., Wheatley, H. & Wright, L.

Assessment Rationale

European regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)

EU27 regional assessment: Least Concern (LC)

At both European and EU27 scales this species has a very large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence 10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). The population trend appears to be increasing, and hence the species does not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population trend criterion (30% decline over ten years or three generations).

For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern within both Europe and the EU27.

Occurrence

Countries/Territories of Occurrence

Native:

Albania; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; France; Greece; Italy; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Malta; Montenegro; Portugal; Serbia; Spain; Turkey; Gibraltar (to UK)

Vagrant:

Austria; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Denmark; Finland; Germany; Ireland, Rep. of; Moldova; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Slovenia; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom

Population

The European population is estimated at 84,100-252,000 pairs, which equates to 168,000-505,000 mature individuals. The population in the EU27 is estimated at 82,100-246,000 pairs, which equates to 164,000-493,000 mature individuals. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Trend

In Europe and the EU27 the population size is estimated to be increasing. For details of national estimates, see [Supplementary PDF](#).

Habitats and Ecology

The species favours savanna-like heathland, often with cork oak (*Quercus suber*) or stone pine (*Pinus pinea*), as well as olive groves. In the Mediterranean it breeds between late April and early June. It is a brood parasite of crows and magpies in the Mediterranean, particularly Black-billed Magpie (*Pica pica*), Azure-winged Magpie (*Cyanopica cyanea*) and Carrion Crow (*Corvus corone*) in Spain. The female can lay 12–25 eggs in one season, often laying several eggs per nest. It feeds on insects, mainly large hairy caterpillars, also termites, grasshoppers, moths and small lizards. The species is migratory. Most birds migrate to Africa, wintering north of 10°N but possibly many move south of the Sahara; small numbers winter in southern Spain (Payne 1997).

Habitats & Altitude			
Habitat (level 1 - level 2)		Importance	Occurrence
Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land		suitable	breeding
Savanna - Dry		major	breeding
Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation		suitable	breeding
Altitude	500-2000 m	Occasional altitudinal limits	

Threats

Hunting and traffic accidents are the main causes of mortality in southern Europe. In Crete it is preyed upon by Eleonora's Falcon (*Falco eleonora*) (Erritzøe et al. 2012).

Threats & Impacts					
Threat (level 1)	Threat (level 2)	Impact and Stresses			
Biological resource use	Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals (intentional use - species is the target)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Negligible declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
Species mortality					
Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases	Eleonora's Falcon (<i>Falco eleonora</i>)	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Minority (<50%)	Unknown	Unknown
		Stresses			
Species mortality					
Transportation & service corridors	Roads & railroads	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact
		Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	Negligible declines	Low Impact
		Stresses			
Species mortality					

Conservation

Conservation Actions Underway

Bern Convention Appendix II. There are currently no known conservation measures in place for this species.

Conservation Actions Proposed

Research should be undertaken to assess the impact of hunting and traffic accidents to inform future conservation measures.

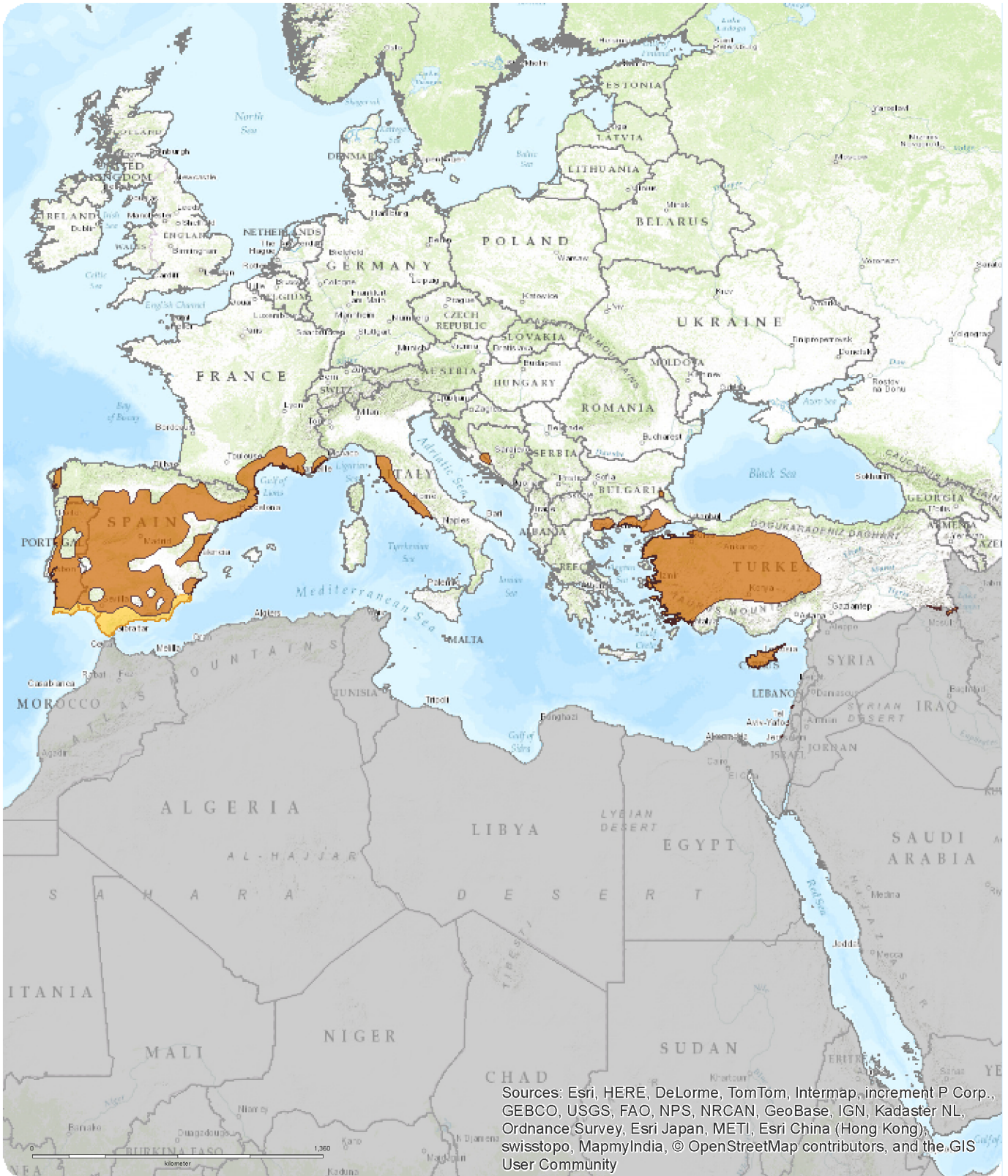
Bibliography

Erritzøe, J., Mann, C.F., Brammer, F.P., and Fuller, R.A. 2012. *Cuckoos of the world*. Bloomsbury (Christopher Helm).

Payne, R. 1997. Great Spotted Cuckoo (*Clamator glandarius*). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. and de Juana, E. (eds.) 2014. *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. (retrieved from <http://www.hbw.com/node/54788> on 23 December 2014).

Map (see overleaf)

European Regional Assessment



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Clamator glandarius

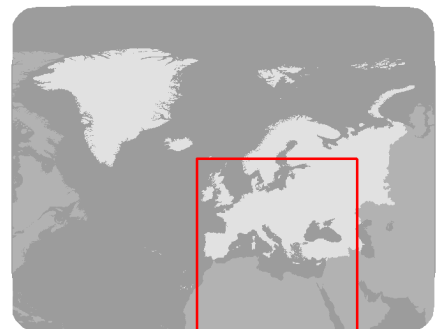
NE DD **LC** > NT VU EN CR EW EX
LEAST CONCERN

Range

- Extant (breeding)
- Extant (resident)

Citation:
BirdLife International (2015)
European Red List of Birds

Map created 05/12/2015



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.